PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

WAR INFORMATION BUREAU

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LECTURE XXXIII.

THE NAZI CONCEPTION OF LAW.

THE Law that the Nazis obey is the decree of their Fuehrer. But the Fuehrer does something more. He issues decrees to the nation. They form the laws that govern the nation. The Judges and Magistrates enforce them. More often, punishments are meted out without judgment or order. It is not because there is a duly promulgated decree to that effect. People are punished very often by S. S. Men or S. A. Troops just because it is the desire or wish of the Fuehrer. Very often, it is the wish of the other Nazi leaders. Thus the law as it is at present administered in GERMANY, and blindly and enthusiastically submitted to by the majority of German people, is a bundle of commands issued by means of decrees, or oral orders, by Hitler and his followers.

This method of rule is not new to GERMANY. Ever since the year 1226 when the Polish Duke, Conrad of MASOVIA sought the military assistance of the Teutonic knights to subjugate the turbulent Heathens of East PRUSSIA, up to this present time, Prussianism has meant militarism essentially, and administration of law and justice was adapted to the maintenance of military autocracy, and the reduction of the subjects

to blind submission. A standing Army was established as early as 1660 by the Great Elector of BRANDENBERG. Frederick the Great organised PRUSSIA into a military and bureaucratic State. Hegel supplied the philosophy by making it his model for the metaphysical State and by glorifying Prussianism.

When therefore the Nazi slogans such as "Deutschland Erwache", "We spit on freedom" and "Down with democracy" reverberated across the length and breadth of GERMANY from 1921 onwards, the highest ambition of a German youth was to consider the commands of the Nazi party as the inviolable law which he must unquestioningly obey, and strive to find in such obedience boundless pleasure.

In order thus to achieve implicit submission and to glorify it, it was necessary to elevate Nazism into an Order and religious belief.

Hans Kerrl called Hitler the "True Holy Ghost". The unscrupulous gang consisting of Himnler, Goering and Goebbels were compared to the twelve disciples of Christ.

Says Hitler, "For our people, it is decisive whether they acknowledge the Jewish Christ-creed with its effeminate pity-ethics, or a strong, heroic belief in God in Nature, God in our own people, in our destiny and in our blood................One is either a German or a Christian, he cannot be both."

The Nazi principles formed the Gospel and displaced the Christian Bible. People were divided into Herrenmensch, the men of the élite (i.e) the leaders who would make and enforce the decrees and Herdenmensch, the man of the herd who would obey them. The Fuehrer and his principal assistants formed the esoteric circle of this new Order, whose commands must be obeyed.

The decrees of the Fuehrer and his men claimed for themselves not merely the force and finality of positive laws but also the sanctity of revelation.

The source of law was the leader. Sometimes, the chiefs of several departments who surrounded him could issue executive orders for which there would be no legal sanction, or subsequent legal ratification, and against which the subject could not hope to obtain redress in a Court of law.

WHAT IS THE END AND AIM OF NAZI LAW.

According to the Nazis, law must be an instrument in the hands of the political party that rules the State. While the ruling party did not tolerate the existence of any other political party, the rules of law and their administrators looked to it that an opposition did not exist. The freedom of association and freedom of expression of opinion were denied to the people. Laws were framed to increase the power of the Nazi party under the guise of Nationalism.

Thus the fundamental rights of the people were destroyed in GERMANY. Not only was there no moral or religious restraint in legislation, but the fundamental and eternal truths that underlie all civilised legislation, such as religious and moral principles, and the principles of general utility, did not enter into or influence the Nazi legislation.

There has been a general doubt from the last century, sometimes a controversy, as to whether the Sovereignty of Parliament is really a useful, beneficent and efficient instrument of sound legislation. Several jurists have complained that this transfer of sovereignty to a popularly elected body has in effect transferred power from intelligence to ignorance. Even earlier, believers in authoritarianism, like Burke, were shocked at the idea that laws must be made by the people. They considered that legislation is a function of the chosen few, of a body of intelligent, efficient, righteous men and doubted whether the voters could elect such men for the legislature.

Later jurists have no doubt justified democracy to the extent that it has been able to destroy existing evils, but have declared that a democratic legislature has not been able to devise legislation which will confer positive benefits in proper time, on proper persons. But they have hoped that by sound political and moral education the ideal of a proficient legislature elected by an enlightened electorate will be achieved. If laws in democracy are still imperfect and unbalanced the limitations are the ultimate human ones, and the defects are not due to avoidable exigencies. No one has advocated authoritarianism as the alternative, though they have betrayed some fastidious leaning towards infusing some of the principles of authoritarian rule into democracy.

If the function or the end of law is the solution of social conflicts and Roscoe Pound's definition is true, viz., that law is the "balance of individual interests so as to secure the utmost to each by sacrificing in the general interest the least of any", the Nazi authoritarian law is the exact opposite of it. There is no question of balance of individual interests, for the simple reason that the Nazi does not care at all for the individual or his interests. The whole thing and the only thing that the Nazis care for in the world is their party. This absolutism in Government, the complete obliteration of the individual, the distorted nationalism as propounded by Hitler, Rosenberg and other self-interested followers, is the final product of the authoritarianism of our century. The rebuke administered by Rauschning that it is the Saint Vitus dance of the twentieth century is a mild one.

If law is to be good, corrective, beneficent or constructive of human character and relationship, and if it is to protect the interests of individuals or bodies of individuals, it is more a matter of its content than of its form or finality. Still, if law must possess a moral and evolutionary content, and if it should be made impossible for law to lose the moral content, it must depend for its creation and enforcement upon the law-making machinery. A tyrant's law may not be good for all people at all times. What is to be the standard or the norm by which the goodness of the tyrant's law could be measured? What is the safeguard against the tyrant's transgressing it? The two greatest experiments of modern times, one conducted in the name of Socialism by Lenin and Stalin, and the other in the name of National Socialism by Hitler, have miserably failed for lack of a proper law-making machinery, which will not surrender or delegate its law-making power to a single man at the head. They have also failed because they have destroyed the moral and utilitarian standard in legislation. The Nazi in particular has grown up to be a monster whose only law is lawlessness, and whose avowed aim is to keep up a revolution continuously in which alone it believes that it is possible for it to thrive.

A glaring instance of what contempt Hitler had for the rule of law may be cited. After the Nazi party had captured the Government, and Hitler became the Head of the German people, the old Weimar Constitution was not formally abolished. Some of the Nazis, who still believed in having a legal support for what they had to do, asked for a Nazi code of laws.

Hitler rejected the suggestion. He declared, "The moment the new status could be formulated constitutionally, its revolutionary forces would be exhausted. The revolutionary status must be retained as long as possible, in order not to paralyse its creative power before its time. It was the fundamental error of the jurists and law makers to think that they could create life by means of a constitution and a code of laws. The true life of the nation would then go on outside the constitutional status".

This statement of Hitler's as narrated by Rauschning, if true, only shows the utter recklessness and criminal lack of sense of responsibility of a man who has wielded all the powers of evil and violence to become the Head of a great nation in the 20th century. To say that the end and aim of Nazi law is to consolidate their power by fair or foul means is not stating the whole truth. Hitler wants revolution for its own sake, and "it must be retained as long as possible in order not to paralyse its creative power before its time." Thus he is a rebel against humanity and civilisation, and hence against law as an institution, and order in human society.

It may be asked, "How did the Judges and Magistrates who would be called upon to administer impartial justice between party and party co-operate with this reign of terror and lawlessness?"

When the monarchy was abolished and the republican régime was set up in GERMANY after the last war, the Judges of the Reichgericht in LEIPZIG, the Supreme Court of Judicature in GERMANY, were the most resolute opponents of the new régime. They could oppose it with impunity because they were irremovable, except when convicted of some specified criminal offences. The Republicans failed to remove the old Judges off the Empire. Therefore it was possible for the Judges silently and steadily to defend the laws, traditions and prestige of the former autocratic Empire against the New Republican Constitution. This indiscretion more than any other, created in the Judiciary an unsought influential protagonist of the Nazi for undermining the belief in Parliamentarianism and loyalty to the established Government, for about fourteen years, till Hitler captured power.

In 1932 one Ernst Ottwalt published a Novel entitled "For They Know What They are Doing" in which a long account of the judicial scandals of the period of the Republic is found. Thus the German

Judges were the saboteurs of the constitution, but it is for the historian to decide whether they realised the consequences of their disaffection. If the events of to-day in GERMANY could not have been foreseen, it might be said of the Judges, "For they knew not what they were doing."

To cite a few instances of what they did and did not do, they discriminated against labour and communism. They acquitted a large land-owner who shot away the kidneys of a day-labourer whom he thought "might" be poaching. Such acquittal was based on the ground of "Hunter's Custom" (Weidmanns brauch). The murders of prominent republicans, Erzberger and Rathenau, were not properly atoned for. On March 28th, 1931, Bruning issued a decree increasing the penalty for illicitly carrying deadly weapons. In 1932, the Reichgericht, the Supreme Court, decided that "whoever continuously must fear attacks by his political opponents is in a State of Continual Self Defence!" This decision was intended to justify the act of the armed Nazi battalions. The partiality of the German judiciary for the Army was such that it may be stated safely that the German Army could do no wrong. Pacifism was expressly condemned. The Government obtained complete co-operation from the Judiciary in their attempt to re-establish GERMANY's military power. "The impression is irresistible that to maintain the appearance of total German disarmament" (while armament was going on at a pretty pace) the Reichgericht developed a special, logically untenable, legal theory and practice. Part of the secret sentence passed on Ossietzky and Kreiser, accused of having committed offences in violation of the Treaty of Versailles and the Aeronautic Agreement of Paris ran:—"The Heersleitung (army leaders) despite the Versailles Treaty and the Aeronautic Agreement of Paris, from the point of view of an imperious necessity above the laws, considered itself obliged to carry out this re-organisation in the interest of National defence."

This doctrine of Super-legal emergency has no place in any other system of civilised jurisprudence. Super-legal emergency means in simple English an illegal act of State against subjects of the State. The worst feature of it is that the guardians of justice apply it as a rule of law. Moral debasement and lawlessness can go no further. The absence of moral restraint is bad enough in legislation, but if such absence is justified and strenuously advocated, there is no redemption.

The voice of protest was raised against such a state of unmorality in legislation, by one Dr. M. Siems. He was sent to a concentration camp to join the ranks of rebels like Niemoller, Schneider, Ernest Wiechert and Werner Finck. Religion, Philosophy, Literature and even humour must make way for Nazi aggrandisement. For a time it would appear that all is well with the Nazis, so long as religion, philosophy and literature remain suppressed. When once they have prostituted the machinery of law for their own ends, the life breath of the Nation is stopped. The party will die by its own contrivance.

The words of Manu uttered centuries ago stand eternally true, and will be justified to-day as they always have been:—

धर्म एव हतो हंति धर्मो रक्षति रक्षितः ।
तस्माद्धर्मो न हंतव्यो मानो धर्मो हतोऽवधीत् ॥

Dharma, being violated, destroys;
Dharma being preserved, preserves;
Therefore Dharma must not be violated, lest violated Dharma destroy us.

GERMANY has violated the World Dharma, and will therefore be destroyed, and GREAT BRITAIN stands for the preservation of World Dharma, and therefore will be saved.

To quote the words of Mr. Winston Churchill, which he uttered on 25—2—41 in reply to the Japanese offer to mediate, "ENGLAND is fighting for the future of the whole of humanity, and hence no compromise will be possible."

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

20—2—41 to 26—2—41.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND—THE OCCUPATION OF MOGADISHU.

Lieut.-General Cunningham's order to his troops "to hit, hit them hard, and hit again" explains the nature of the methods employed in the conquest of Italian SOMALILAND. Small activities often repeated

have led to results by no means negligible. EL WAK was the first Italian post to fall in ERITREA, and then followed the capture of AFMADU, 100 miles in the interior. In both cases the Air-force co-operated. KISMAYU was next taken, this time assisted by the Royal Navy. With the crossing of the Juba river, the back of Italian resistance was broken, and subsequently other places fell rapidly, one after another—JUMBO, BAVARA, GOBWEN, and lastly, MOGADISHU the capital of Italian SOMALILAND.

Eritrea.—The advance upon CHEREN is proceeding slowly, owing to the hilly nature of the country, and the land mines which have been sown in the approaches—CUB-CUB, north of CHEREN was captured during the week.

Abyssinia.—The Patriot Army, which has now become a regular force, carries on a guerilla warfare in the GOJJAM area. ENJABARA, PICCOLO ABBAI and SHOGALI have been taken.

Libya.—There is little news from LIBYA, except what relates to the operations in the JARABUB oasis, where the advance is proceeding cautiously owing to the religious character of the area. The arrival of Mr. Eden, Foreign Secretary, and of General Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff at CAIRO may lead to further developments. Mr. Eden's previous visits to the Middle East have been in the nature of omens.

Albania.—In the last two weeks the Italians have launched no fewer than 16 counter-attacks which have all failed. The enemy is said to have received considerable reinforcements in the last two days, and to be heavily bombarding Greek positions from KORITZA to FLORINA.

The Mediterranean.—Since the German occupation of SICILY as a military base the Mediterranean has become a disturbed area. British submarines have been busy, and sunk recently no fewer than seven Italian ships. CATANIA and COMISO, SICILY's ports, have been raided from the air. The sea round MALTA has been mined and declared a dangerous area, conscription has been introduced in the island. The British Fleet has swept the sea in a four days' cruise, and once came upon a number of dive-bombers attempting to interfere with a convoy in the same place where the *Illustrious* was previously engaged. The enemy was driven off.

As usual, German aircraft have attacked a hospital in MALTA, a hospital ship (*Dorsetshire*) on the sea and a merchant-ship evacuating Italian prisoners from LIBYA.

GERMANY's claim to have sunk 14 ships off the AZORES during her attack on a British convoy on the 14th (reported last week) is untenable. Out of 19 ships in the convoy, 10 are safe, 4 are not yet overdue, and only 5 have been sunk.

The Balkans.—German preparations are said to be complete for an invasion, and as usual BRITAIN is being asserted to have landed troops already in SALONIKA and to threaten BULGARIA. It is quite possible that GERMANY merely threatens with a show of force, calculated to frighten GREECE into submission; or waits for any news of Italian success in her present counter-attacks in ALBANIA—the delay may also be due to the wintry conditions which still persist. The Danube snows have melted, but the floods have not subsided. BULGARIA's roads are reported to be unusable owing to heavy rains.

Turkey.—TURKEY has reaffirmed her loyalty to BRITAIN. The *Ikdam* has stated, 'TURKEY is not a political speculator, a diplomatic mountebank, or a weather-cock and would never betray her engagements or her signature'. In a statement to the Press M. Sukru Sarajoglu, the Chief Minister has assured that TURKEY would stand by her commitments to BRITAIN in spite of the Turko-Bulgarian Pact.

The Far-East.—Mr. Matsuoka's antics are getting more and more quizzical. Copying Nazi tactics, he held out the olive branch to the world during the week, offering to mediate for peace 'anywhere in the world,' which was naturally taken to mean 'EUROPE', first through his countryman Mr. Ishii in LONDON, then, in a message to Mr. Eden, and also through the *Domei Agency*. It is somewhat ironical that JAPAN, the culprit in CHINA, should mediate in INDO-CHINA and offer to make peace in EUROPE.

But the worst part of the story is that on receiving a rebuke from BERLIN to the effect that his peace offers were being construed into a betrayal of German fears to continue the war, Mr. Matsuoka hastened on Monday to explain to the Diet that he meant only a general world peace, and his remarks had nothing to do with GERMANY. Whatever his intentions, he has now been informed by Mr. Churchill that 'in a cause

for which BRITAIN was fighting, a cause in no way concerned with territory, trade or material gains, but affecting the whole future of humanity—there can be no question of compromise or parley '.

But Mr. Matsuoka is irrepressible. He tells AMERICA that she suffers from a 'hallucination', and advises AUSTRALIA not to become AMERICA'S 'tool'. Mr. A. W. Fadden, AUSTRALIA'S Acting-Premier has given a fitting answer, "War is now moving so quickly that what is known to the world as the 'Far-East' is now becoming known to AUSTRALIA as the 'Near-North'. We must stop this bush-fire quickly".

Ever since the Anti-comintern pact was concluded, GERMANY has been Nazifying JAPAN through fifth- column methods, of which evidence is now shown by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun Press*, which has started the story in true German fashion, of a mythical threat from BRITAIN to justify JAPAN'S aggressive intentions in the Pacific.

RUSSIA and JAPAN are reported to have concluded an economic agreement 'in principle'. GERMANY is rumoured to be urging JAPAN to part with the southern part of SAKHALIEN to RUSSIA, as a preliminary to a non-aggression-pact.

JAPAN claims to have destroyed the suspension bridges on the upper Mekong, and cut off the BURMA Road 'completely'. But the road can only be blocked by land operations. Reports have been received that French INDO-CHINA has objected to the presence of the Japanese Fleet in her waters, and that the arbitration proceedings have reached a deadlock, because Vichy would not accept the Japanese settlement. It is also stated that the armistice due to expire on Tuesday has been extended to March 7th.

Britain.—Mr. Menzies, the Australian Premier, has reached LONDON *via* PALESTINE and EGYPT, having travelled some 21,000 miles by air. He has visited the A. I. F. in the Western Desert, and conferred with the military Chiefs on the spot. During his stay in LONDON he will attend Cabinet meetings. In a speech that he broadcast on Sunday he said :—

"The Empire must be 'all in'. Our second best will not win this war. You must never think yourselves to be alone. Speaking, I am sure, not only for AUSTRALIA but for the whole British Empire beyond the seas. I say to you : we are in this most holy war with you

"Everything that we have of man-power, treasure, skill, or determination is pledged to work and fight for you and with you, until final victory is attained, and a better and juster day dawns for the world in which our children are to live."

A bill called the Diplomatic Privileges Bill has been introduced to confer on the Allied Governments of NORWAY, BELGIUM, POLAND and HOLLAND in LONDON the status of members of the Diplomatic Corps. In moving the second reading of the Bill Mr. R. A Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs stated that LONDON was fast becoming 'a miniature EUROPE, the home of freedom and the forces of resistance'.

America.—The Lease and Lend Bill has reached the stage of opposition in the Senate, and Senators like Mr. Clark and Mr. Vandenberg have stated that the bill is a 'gamble', and that White House is being converted into a G. H. Q. for a second world war. 'Filibuster' (obstruction) tactics are also likely to be attempted, but it is confidently hoped that the Bill would be passed by the week-end.

Germany and the occupied-countries.—

1. The German propaganda machine has broadcast threats of an intensified U-boat campaign, a 'more violent' air war, a 'radical solution' of the Mediterranean problem, and a 'terrific assault' on BRITAIN in the coming spring.

2. UNITED STATES economists have arrived at the conclusion that GERMANY would be faced in 6 months with a shortage of meat, fat, vitamins and minerals.

3. GERMANY is being warned by its leaders of 'massive bombardments' in the spring, in a large scale British offensive.

4. Tulip coffee is the latest Nazi ersatz for shortage of coffee in HOLLAND.

Axis speeches.—If last week was a war of nerves, this week has proved a war of words, in which the Axis chiefs have been indulging to their hearts content. Mussolini made the following points in his address to his party:—

1. His hatred of the democracies was deep-rooted and long-standing even from 1922.

2. He was not ready but history (avarice?) seized him by the throat.

3. ITALY'S victory over FRANCE was not won on the battle-field but by immobilising the French forces.

4. The battle in LIBYA 'forestalled him by a few days.'

5. Italian soldiers in ALBANIA were writing pages of legendary (mythical?) history.

6. The war would come to a victorious conclusion because it was the will of ITALY.

Comment is needless on this brag and bluster. It is at once a clear confession of unpreparedness and defeat, and an admission of the superiority of BRITAIN. It is the last wail of the dying gladiator, the 'last post', as the *Madras Mail* puts it.

If Mussolini's speech was a lament, Hitler's beer cellar speech on the occasion of the coming of age of his party was rant and bombast. After condemning the VERSAILLES treaty as usual, and glorifying his party, he promised to stand by ITALY and launch a new U-boat offensive in the spring. His speech was full of fire and fury 'signifying nothing'. His boast to have sunk 215,000 tons of shipping in two days, which his followers have since amended to 250,000 tons, cannot go unchallenged: the claim is simply fantastic.

R. A. F. Raids over Enemy and Enemy-occupied territories.

Date.	Targets.	Allied aircraft & R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
17—2—41. (Monday.)			
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Supporting the army's advance on all the battle fronts in Italian East AFRICA.	No loss.	...
18—2—41. (Tuesday.)			
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Military objectives in CHEREN (ERITREA).	...	Damaged.

Date.	Targets.	Allied aircraft & R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
18—2—41.	**(Tuesday)**—*cont.*		
	ITALIAN AFRICA—*cont.*		
	Aircraft on the ground at KAKALE.	...	1 plane burnt.
	Offensive patrols in the battle area...	...	2 planes.
	Military objectives at MEGA (ABYSSINIA).	...	...
	Italian G. H. Q. south-west of BARDERA.	...	Fires started.
	GELIB on the Juba river area ...	...	...
	A number of places in Italian SOMALILAND.	...	...
	The fort, camp, barracks and administrative buildings at YAVELLO (ABYSSINIA).	...	Many direct hits. Set on fire.
	MOYALE (in ABYSSINIA) ...	No loss.	2 planes.
19—2—41.	**(Wednesday).**		
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	The enemy naval base at BREST ...	...	...
	The docks at CALAIS ...	No loss.	...
	ALBANIA.		
	Patrolling over ATHENS city ...	...	...
	Enemy troop concentrations and supply columns in ALBANIA.	...	Heavy damage and severe loss.
	Aerial combat in the battle area ...	...	5 planes.
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Buildings and hangars at ASMARA aerodrome.	...	10 planes; heavily damaged.
	A transport park and repair shops at DESSIE (ABYSSINIA).	...	Fires started.
	Troops moving on the roads in ABYSSINIA.	...	Casualties heavy.

Date.	Targets.	Allied aircraft & R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
20—2—41. (Thursday.)			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	DAY :—		
	Offensive patrol activity over the entire FRENCH coast.	2 planes.	...
	ALBANIA.		
	Many buildings, military stores and motor transport concentrations at BERAT.	...	Explosions followed by fires ; 4 planes ; heavy damage.
	Enemy stores and troop concentrations at TEPELENI.	No loss.	4 planes.
	SICILY.		
	Aerodromes, hangars and the neighbouring railway lines at CATANIA and COMISO.	No loss.	Aircraft on the ground set on fire.
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Support to British troops on the various fronts.	...	...
	Aircraft on the ground and petrol dumps at MASSAWA.	...	A number of air craft damaged. Petrol dumps set on fire.
21—2—41. (Friday).			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	Several points on the coast of enemy and enemy-occupied territories from WILHELMSHAVEN to BREST.	...	Heavily damaged. Many fires started.
	Industrial objectives in the Western RUHR.	...	...
	Aerodromes in HOLLAND and FRANCE.	2 planes.	...
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Troop concentrations on the bank of JUBA river.	...	...

Date.	Targets.	Allied aircraft & R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
21—2—41.	**(Friday.)**—*cont.*		
	ITALIAN AFRICA—*cont.*		
	Motor transport in GELIB area and West of MOGADISHU.	...	Heavy loss.
	Aerodrome, aircraft on the ground and stores at CHINELE.	...	Heavily attacked.
	Railway stations and military barracks at DIREDAWA.	...	Damaged.
	Aircraft on the ground at MASSAWA...	...	...
	A petrol dump at ADI UGRI ...	...	Set on fire.
22—2—41.	**(Saturday.)**		
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
DAY :—			
	Offensive patrol over the French coast.	1 plane.	...
	The enemy naval base at BREST ...	...	Battered.
	ALBANIA.		
	Concentrations and motor transport columns in the BUZI area near TEPELENI.	...	...
	Aerial combat in the PREVEZA area.	...	3 planes.
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Enemy troop concentrations near OBIE (Italian SOMALILAND).	...	Trenches machine-gunned and bombed.
	Reconnaissances over the areas of GELIB and BARDERA (Italian SOMALILAND), MOYALE (ABYSSINIA—KENYA border) and MEGA (ABYSSINIA).	...	...
	Enemy encampment on the DAMASA road between ELWAK and MADERA.	...	...
	Aerodrome, forts and buildings at MASSAWA.	...	1 plane ; set on fire.
	Machine-gun positions at BURIE ...	1 plane.	...

Date.	Targets.	Allied aircraft & R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
23—2—41. (Sunday.)			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	The docks at CALAIS, BREST and BOULOGNE.	1 plane.	Heavily damaged; fires started.
	ALBANIA.		
	DUKAJ (North-West of TEPELENI ...	...	Buildings and anti-aircraft battaries hit.
	Italian positions in the area of SHKUMBI valley, ELBASAN, LIN and POGRADETZ.	...	Continuously bombed.
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Aircraft on the ground at MOKALE ...	...	8 planes destroyed; many others damaged.
	Aerial fight over MOKALE ...	...	1 plane.
	Motor transport, dumps and warehouses at NEGHELLI (ABYSSINIA).	...	Damaged.
	Motor transport vehicles in the BRAVA area.	2 planes.	Six destroyed.
	The aerodrome buildings at ADDIS ABABA.	...	Extensively damaged.
	Transport lorries in the DESSIE-ALOMATA area.	...	Casualties heavy.

Enemy Raids over BRITAIN, BRITISH Territories, GREECE and Greek-occupied Territories.

Date.	Targets.	Enemy aircraft losses.	R. A. F. & Allied aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
18—2—41. (Tuesday).			
	BRITAIN.		
DAY :—			
	East ANGLIA and **a few places** in South and South-east ENGLAND.	2 planes.	Slight damage and a few casualties.
NIGHT :—			
	LONDON Area and **a few places** in East ANGLIA.	...	Damage slight; casualties few.

Date.	Targets.	Enemy aircraft losses.	R. A. F. & Allied aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
18—2—41. (**Tuesday.**)—*cont.*			
	LIBYA.		
	BENGHAZI	2 planes.	Civilians injured.
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	SUEZ canal Area	...	No damage or casualties.
19—2—41. (**Wednesday**).			
	BRITAIN.		
	NIGHT :—		
	SWANSEA (South WALES); LONDON area; **a few places** in Southern part of ENGLAND; **one town** in East SCOTLAND and **one place** in the HOME COUNTIES.	...	Fires started; a few killed. Buildings damaged; casualties not heavy.
	LIBYA.		
	BENGHAZI	1 plane.	1 plane.
20—2—41. (**Thursday**).			
	BRITAIN.		
	DAY :—		
	East ANGLIA	1 plane.	...
	NIGHT :—		
	SWANSEA (South WALES); **A few places** in South and South-east ENGLAND, and **a few points** in LONDON area.	...	Damage to buildings; a few injured and a few killed.
21—2—41. (**Friday.**)			
	BRITAIN.		
	DAY :—		
	Eastern ENGLAND and East SCOTLAND.	...	Little damage and no casualties.
	NIGHT :—		
	A town in South WALES ...	...	Houses and buildings damaged; casualties many.
	LONDON Area and Eastern ENGLAND	...	Slight damage.
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	MALTA ...	...	Driven away.

Date.	Targets.	Enemy aircraft losses.	R. A. F. & Allied aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
22—2—41. (Saturday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
	DAY :—		
	KENT coast and **a few places** in the South-east coast.	...	Slight damage and a few injured.
	NIGHT :—		
	North-East SCOTLAND ...	...	No damage.
	GREECE.		
	PREVEZA	...	3 civilians wounded.
23—2—41. (Sunday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
	DAY :—		
	East and South-east coasts ...	...	No bombs dropped.
	NIGHT :—		
	A town on the North-east coast; **A number of scattered points** near the East coast and in the LONDON area.	...	Little damage and a few casualties.
	ALBANIA.		
	Greek positions and communications in ALBANIA.	...	...
	GREECE.		
	FLORINA frontier area in GREEK MACEDONIA.	...	...
	LIBYA.		
	Aerial encounter south of BENGHAZI.	...	2 planes.
24—2—41. (Monday).			
	BRITAIN.		
	DAY :—		
	A town in North SCOTLAND ...	...	No damage or casualties.
	NIGHT :—		
	Scattered places in East ANGLIA ...	...	Only slight damage.

BRITAIN SPEAKS.

The Civil Service Clerical Association, might be described as the trade union of the "White Collar Workers" in Civil Service. Mr. W. J. Brown, as an executive of this organisation, is going to give you his views on a subject that almost everybody is discussing now-a-days,—the kind of a world we want when the war is won.

MY DREAM OF A FUTURE WORLD.

(1) Lasting Peace.

ALTHOUGH the degree of national unity in Britain, in this war is even more complete than it was in the last war, one does, on occasion, hear an isolated voice raised in the query, "What have I to lose?" which usually indicates that the speaker is rather up against things at the moment. For my own part, I am much more interested in the question, "What have I to gain?" What have I, and the British people, to hope for, from the victory which we are convinced we shall win? Well, let us begin by asking what we want to gain? Now, I know what I want to gain, and I think that what I want is what the overwhelming majority of my fellow-countrymen and women also want. And the first thing I want is this. **I want a world free from the ever-present menace of war.** When the last war came upon us, I was a boy of twenty or so; I am now a man of forty-six. Of the twenty-six years which have passed since 1914, six have been years of war and twenty of them have been years over-shadowed by the fear of war. The peace treaty which ended the last war, brought no assurance of continuing peace. It was neither a generous peace nor a Carthaginian peace. If it had been the first, their might have been,—I doubt it, but it was at least conceivable,—a reconciliation between the British and the German peoples. If it had been the second, the rise of Hitlerism might have been prevented. It was neither and we fell between these two stools. Ever since 1920, we have had to watch the slow decline of Europe, the steady disintegration of international good faith, and security, the steady and inexorable rise of the power of evil in the world. The life of Europe over these twenty years, was a series of convulsions, each one of which left Europe more unsettled, more uneasy, more insecure than before. When the final crash came, and we knew that not all the concessions and not all the efforts at appeasement which had been made, could save us from war, there was a sense in which the war came almost as a relief after the long years of uncertainty, anxiety and strain. As Mr. Churchill said, while there was war in the world, there was peace in our hearts. Now, I do not want to live through another

twenty years like that. I do not want my sons to live their lives in such a world. I do not want them to produce sons who will live in a similar world, their activities crippled, their horizons limited and their skies darkened by the overhanging clouds of impending war. And so I say, that the first thing I want is the assurance for me, my children, and my children's children, of enduring and abiding peace. Can I hope to gain this? Well, I am plain that if Germany wins this war, there will be no assurance of peace anywhere in the world, except perhaps, the peace of the grave. The truth is, that Nazi philosophy is at bottom, a philosophy of never-ending war. Each conquest is the "Jumping-off ground" for a further conquest; each land overrun is a base to be organised and exploited for the next foray. Each people brought into slavery, provides raw material for bringing yet other peoples into the same slavery. For Hitler and Hitlerism, to use a gambling phrase, "the sky is the limit". Once this island had passed under the German yoke, there might be a short interval for the re-organisation of Germany's forces, and the march would be resumed, against America, against Russia,—who knows? But resumed it would be. The whole logic of Nazism involves continual war, war without restraint, without respite and without end; this side of the conquest is a fact. But when we have beaten Germany, is there any assurance that we shan't get a repetition of what happened in the last war? I think there is. There is an old Eastern adage which runs as follows: "If thine enemy deceive thee once, blame him; if he deceives thee twice, blame thyself and him; if he deceives thee a third time, blame thyself". Twice in our life-time, Germany has calculatedly launched war against the civilised world. Twice it has flung millions upon millions of people into danger and suffering and death. Twice it has interrupted the ordered evolution of the world. **It is in my bones that civilisation, this time, we may hope, permanently reinforced by the United States,—whose departure from European affairs, however justified it was, was the first and most grievous blow at the conception of organised security, which the League of Nations was meant to achieve,—will not, cannot, and dare not, fail to make arrangements to guarantee continuing peace, when this war is won.**

(2) Economic Security.

What is the second thing I want for myself and for all men? It is embraced in the word, in two words, economic security. After the fear of war, the thing that darkens most, the minds of men, is the fear of economic insecurity. I do not want a great deal of money. When the basic needs of life,—food, shelter, clothing, fuel, —have been met, and when there is a sufficient surplus to permit of reasonable amenities, tobacco, books and the like,—the value of money thereafter, sharply declines. You cannot live in more than one house at a time, eat

more than one meal at a time, wear more than one suit of clothes at a time. But when a man is willing to work and to give of his best to the community, that he should not be assured that in return for his labour, he will receive a reasonable basic standard of life and a share in the reasonable amenities of life, that is socially wrong and morally indefensible. Can I hope, if we win this war, that this conception of economic security shall be woven into the whole fabric of our social life, and that never again shall we relapse into the "laissez faire" of the period between 1920 and 1940? I think I can. Now at this stage, some of you, will, I know, say with some bitterness: "We heard all about that in the last war, but it didn't materialise and we are not 'falling for' that one, again." Now that reaction, I can very well understand, and if what I now say to you, rested on the promises of politicians of any party, I should be very diffident about saying what I am now going to say. But I am not a member of any party. I am myself, my own party. And if you will forgive the jest, I used to say in the days of peace, that it was the only party in Britain which wasn't split from top to bottom. But my assurance does not rest upon the promises of politicians. It rests on the entire set-up which the war is presenting to us. It rests upon three things and I invite you to look at each one of them closely. The first thing is this. The last war was a Soldiers' and Sailors' war, fought apart from an occasional air raid, overseas. It left the social life of Britain largely untouched. Now this war is a totalitarian war, in which there is no distinction between soldier and civilian, men, women or children. Its impact on the life of Britain has already, after only sixteen months of war, been vastly greater than the impact of all the four years of the last war. That's the first thing. The second thing is this. The two basic principles of the thing we fight, the evil of Nazism, are hate and lies. As regards the hate, that is universal: hatred of Jews; hatred of Communists, Liberals and Socialists, hatred of intellectuals; hatred of culture; hatred of non-Aryan races, —in short, hatred of the whole non-Nazi world. And as regards the second principle, the lies, we have reached the state where the Germans proclaim that to lie is not merely a pardonable lapse, but is a solemn national duty if German interests are thereby served. Hate and lies; these are the things we are fighting.

Wanted—Positive truth and sympathy compassion.

Now, in the last resort, we will only overcome the two negative principles of hate and lies, by opposing to them the positive, corresponding opposite principles and these are, truth and love. Now, the word, love, has a sentimental connotation, and so I will substitute for it, the word, compassion. The literal meaning of that word is "feeling with" or "sympathy". If we are to win this war,

there must be an ever-increasing application of these two positive principles of truth and sympathy. Along this road we must go. Indeed, if you think about it, you will see that, indeed, already we have been forced some distance along this road. In the improved standard of life of the agricultural labourer ; in making regular employment at the docks, announced the other day ; in the increased provision made for the dependants of those who are killed in the war ; in the opening of countless of thousands of homes to women and children from the bombed areas ; in the flow of gifts and money from the United States ; in all these and countless other things you may see evidence of the impulsion to tread the road I have described. And as the war goes on, this compulsion under the growing stresses and strains of war, in the circumstances of common suffering and common danger, more and more, we must tread this path to its conclusion. I do not think that we can ever, thereafter, go back to the unorganised "laissez faire" of pre-war days.

Wanted—A National approach to National problems.

There is a third thing. In the last war, there was a measure of national unity, although it was nothing like so great as the unity, which marks us in this war. But at the end of the last war, that unity was destroyed, by the folly of the reversion to party politics which was signified by what we know in England, as the "coupon election". The approach to the problems of transition from peace to war, after 1918, was not a national approach. It was a party approach. Now it is plain that the problems of transition from war to peace, at the end of this war, will be vastly greater than they were at the end of the last. It is plain that to attempt to approach them on party lines would be fatal. It is plain that only concentrated national effort will solve those problems in an orderly fashion. Mr. Churchill, in his "aside", in the House of Commons, a week or so ago, made it plain that he and the Government realise this. He contemplates the continuance of National Government for a defined period after the war, and a national approach to the problems of the transitional period. In these three things, much more than in the promises of any politician there is, I think, ground for reasonable hope that when this war ends, we shall not slip back into the old ways, and that the principle of economic security will find its place in the world, which we shall re-build when the war is done.

(3) Fellowship among Men and Social justice.

And what is the third thing I hope for ? When we have a world in which peace is assured, and when we have the assurance of economic security, we shall still not be satisfied. These things do not represent the whole of life. They are

only a basis for life. When physical needs are satisfied, the mind becomes conscious of a whole world of emotional and aesthetic needs without the satisfaction of which life is not life, but only existence. I take, as an example of this, the conception of fellowship. It was William Morris, the poet, who said, "Fellowship is heaven and the lack of fellowship is hell". Now, the truth is that class economic and educational differences have roughly over-ridden this conception of fellowship as between man and man. I want a world where a man may meet his fellow-man, not on the basis of the position he occupies, nor the size of his bank balance, nor the type of school he went to, but on the basis of his own inherent qualities of mind and spirit. Can I hope to see this? Yes, I think I can, for in the community of danger and sacrifice, which this war imposes on all of us, in the fraternity of arms, in the comradeship of the Home Guard, in the fellowship of fire-fighting, in a hundred ways, artificial differences are being melted in the fires of war. We are beginning to think of each other for what we are worth as human beings and not merely for what we have.

WILL JAPAN STAND BY THE AXIS?

IMPORTANCE OF MR. MATSUOKA'S STATEMENT

LIKELIHOOD OF EARLY DECISION.

by

Wickham Steed.

AMONG the latest events, the statement of Mr. Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Secretary, to the Tokyo Diet on February 2 may prove to be as important as any military operation. We know something of Matsuoka in Europe. He came as Special Japanese Ambassador to the League of Nations Assembly in 1932 when Japanese aggression in Manchuria was being debated. Though he lacked eloquence as a speaker, Matsuoka behaved eloquently. He showed quite clearly that Japan meant to do as she liked in Manchuria, China or in any other part of Eastern Asia. Those who observed him did not then say, as they have since been saying, that the second world war began in Manchuria on September 18, 1931, but they did feel Matsuoka to be a representative of a Japanese policy which aimed at establishing a protectorate over China no less complete than that which has been foreshadowed by the 21 Japanese demands addressed to China in 1915.

Since then Motsuoka's behaviour has always been consistent. He represents the policy of the Japanese General Staff, of the Black Dragon Society and other militant organisations. So I find neither insincerity nor exaggeration in the three points of policy which he laid down on the 2nd. They were: (1) Friendly relations between Japan and the United States will remain a dream as long as the United States looks on China as its first line of defence in Eastern Asia; (2) Japan must dominate the Western Pacific, and the United States must recognise Japanese domination; and (3) if the United States will not understand this, Japan's only course is to proceed with unshakable resolve.

Why has Japan chosen to threaten the United States at this juncture? The answer can only be guessed. It is, I think, suggested by a further passage in Matsuoka's statement that Japan's obligations under her pact with Germany and Italy might come into play if the United States should take part in the European war. This, he said, would mean that Japan would be staking her fate on the conflict, but it should be known that Japan would not recoil from her obligations.

I think that this statement is something more than a diplomatic manoeuvre inspired by Germany and designed to intimidate the United States at a moment when the position of the Axis Powers in Europe is not altogether satisfactory. Japan knows quite well that all she has gained in

China, and all her hopes of domination in Eastern Asia and the Pacific, would be endangered by the defeat of the Axis Powers in Europe. In that event the policy of aggression, which began in September 1931, would lead her to irretrievable disaster. So quite logically and seriously I think Matsuoka has now declared that Japan will stake her fate on the triumph of the aggressive policies which the Axis represents.

In Geneva in 1932 Matsuoka showed himself unable to judge the effects of his behaviour upon countries that had in the past been friendly towards Japan. So to-day he seems unable to judge the probable effects of his menaces upon public feeling in the United States. Yet he would have hardly chosen to threaten the United States at a moment when Mussolini is suffering defeat after defeat, when Hitler is obliged to take charge of Italian affairs, unless it were felt in Tokyo that Japan may soon have to take decisions involving her whole future. This is why I regard Matsuoka's statement as especially important.

WHAT IS GERMANY'S AIRCRAFT STENGTH?

PLANES AVAILABLE FOR OPERATION AGAINST BRITAIN.

DIVISIONS OF THE LUFTWAFFE.

In an important article commenting on recent American estimates of German aircraft strength, some of which gave figures as high as 70,000, with 36,000 "fighting" types, the **Sunday Times** *Air Correspondent writes :—*

Most of the figures are nonsensical. Analysis will show that Germany probably has an absolute total of 40,000 machines, of which fewer than 18,000 are "combat" types, and the number available for operation at any given time is about 9,000.

We know there are at present three air fleets (Luftflotte) operating against this country : they are : Air Fleet II under Kesselring operating from Belgium, Northern France, and Holland, Air Fleet III under Sperrle operating in West France ; Air Fleet V under Stumpfe operating from Northern Holland, Germany, Denmark and Norway.

Besides these there are Air Fleet I in Eastern Germany, Air Fleet IV with headquarters at Vienna, Air Fleet VI in Rumania, and an independent air unit in Italy.

Thus there are seven regular air fleets. To these must be added the naval air services operating separately and an operational training division, which altogether constitutes the total "first line" strength of the *Luftwaffe*.

To ascertain the total strength of these formations, we must examine more closely the structure of German Air Force.

Each German squadron (Staffel), fighter bomber or reconnaissance, had a peacetime strength of nine planes, now expanded to twelve with a further three in reserve. Three squadrons formed a wing (gruppe) three wings a group (geschwader). Two fighters and one reconnaissance wing form an air corps (Fliegerkorps) representing the total protection alloted to each division. Three bomber groups, one fighter group and one reconnaissance wing go to make a division, with a total of 480 machines, not counting the reserves or transport. Each air fleet is composed of three divisions and one fighter corps, making a total of 1,700 aeroplanes, some thousand of which are bombers, 75 reconnaissance and 625 fighters. At any given time about one quarter of these will be unserviceable, undergoing overhaul or repairs. Therefore the total effective strength of the air fleet is about 1,300 aeroplanes.

The strength of the naval air service can reliably be put at 1,000 aeroplanes of all types—about 500 operational at any moment. The operations training division adds a further 400 immediately serviceable types, and special transport organisations are reputed to have some 2,000 transport planes for parachute troops.

The *Luftwaffe* also has special transport units attached to each squadron. for carrying ground personnel. For instance, each fighter group of 140 machines has 30 transport machines attached to it.

As far as can be estimated without reference to official sources, the total strength of the *Luftwaffe* may be set out as below :

(*a*) Strength, plus first line reserve immediately available, and transport, (*b*) operational strength at any moment.

	(*a*)	(*b*)
Six air fleets	16,500	7,800
Independent air unit	2,750	1,300
Naval air service	1,000	500
Operational training	650	400
Transport organisation	3,500	2,000
Total ...	24,400	12,000

Behind all this will lie a reserve pool and unfinished machines (approximately 50 per cent) as well as some 5,000 air training and communication aircraft. This brings the absolute grand total of all planes to about 40,000.

No estimate is complete without mention of production and losses.

Records show that the Royal Air Force has scored nearly **6,000 confirmed victories** over German aeroplanes in all engagements since the war began. Experience suggests that a reasonable estimate is that for every machine lost in combat two have been put out of service by accidents and unrecorded victories. This does not include training losses, usually estimated at 15 per cent per month.

Thus we reckon the total losses of the *Luftwaffe* since the war began, counting the Polish, Norwegian, Dutch, Belgian, French and British campaigns as not far short of 24,000 machines. Compared with this the R. A. F. has lost just under 1,800 aeroplanes in action. So on the same basis the total British losses would be about 5,500 aeroplanes—and now the R. A. F. has more machines than ever before.

When the war began the German production of first line types was about 1,000 per month (a total of 2,300 of all types). An average of 1,400 first line machines would not be far wrong. Thus to replace losses of 24,000, the enemy has built the same number or slightly less, and the *Luftwaffe* cannot be considered to have expanded during the war. That is important, and it may explain puzzling features of operations in the past month.

To return to the American figures, the obvious explanation of 31 divisions quoted is a mistake in the appreciation of the composition of the air fleets. Taking the independent air unit as a separate fleet, we have seven air fleets made up of 21 divisions and ten air corps. These have a total strength with immediate reserves, but without transport, of 15,800 aircraft, which is reasonably close to 18,000.

But only three of them, with a total strength of about 6,800 planes and an operational strength of 3,900, are at present facing this country.

A point of particular significance is that we find no record of the Germans having put more than 2,500 aeroplanes into the air at any time even during their maximum effort. The aerodromes they now occupy in France are primitive. Their capacity is limited by the number of aeroplanes which can be handled by ground troops over any period.

Such limitations present themselves whenever a big campaign is undertaken.

The strength of the coming attack is thus fairly clear. If Germany were free of all other commitments, and could concentrate her total operational units she might be able to start an attack with about 9,000 aeroplanes, of which 4,500 would be bombers. This total, irrespective of losses in action, would be reduced for the operational purposes to about 6,000.

In fact Germany dare not take the risk of withdrawing units from Poland, Italy and the Balkans, even if she could hope to operate them from the available airfields. She will be lucky if she can assemble a total of 6,000 aeroplanes for opening the assault on Britain.

HITLER'S VERBAL WARNING TO PETAIN.

MARSHAL'S COUNTER THREAT.

The Lisbon correspondent of the ***Daily Telegraph*** *cabled on February 3* :—

Authoritative diplomatic information reaching me to-night is that Marshal Pétain, by playing higher trumps than Hitler possesses, has staved off a German march into Vichy territory.

The cards were the French navy and the colonies. Pétain told Hitler unhesitatingly that if unoccupied France is taken over the fleet and the **empire will re-enter the war on Britain's side.**

The Marshal's statement was made in reply to the note making the following demands :

The cession of Bizerta, a port in Tunis, which faces Sicily at the narrowest part of the Mediterranean ;

Passage for German troops across unoccupied France to Marseilles or Toulon, and the transport of troops and war material to Bizerta by French ships.

The note was accompanied by a verbal "warning" that in the event of France refusing these demands Germany would send a formal written ultimatum expiring in three days. At the expiry of the ultimatum German troops would occupy the remainder of France.

A State of nervous tension now prevails in France, where many people expect a German move any moment, and interpret General Maxime Weygand's week-end broadcast as a warning to be ready. This broadcast was an appeal to the people in North Africa to collaborate with the new France, trust their leaders, and beware of false reports.

According to my information, however, Hitler has not yet sent the three-day ultimatum. Diplomatic circles believe that he will not dare to fulfil his threat. Marshal Pétain's counter threat to throw the colonies and the navy into the fight against the Axis is too real and too easy to carry out for the Germans to risk.

It is noted that Hitler has left himself an exit by conveying the ultimatum warning verbally. It is recalled too that the Fuehrer has given Marshal Pétain at least two previous warnings. The most recent was accompanied by the demand for the French navy.

Marshal Pétain's reply was to issue a public statement that the fleet would never fight against France's former ally.

But although the odds are now considered to be against Hitler risking a fresh act of war against the French, a point may be reached when he will see in the danger of an Italian collapse the removal of Axis power from the Mediterranean. He may then attempt to seize Bizerta by using all Italy's available naval forces in an attack covered by the *Luftwaffe*.

COSMOPOLITANA

1. " The strength of our reserves no longer occupies our attention. We give our thoughts rather to new types, to longer flights, to more striking power, to greater altitude and swifter pursuit".

(*Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production, on Britain's growing Air strength, February 23*).

2. "It was a great glory to be allowed to march in the great crusade for freedom under the leadership of Mr. Churchill".

(*Lord Beaverbrook, February 23*).

3. " Between the powers of darkness and the powers of light there can be no compromise. It is no twilight world that we are seeking !"

(*Mr. R. G. Menzies, Premier of Australia, February 23*).

4. " The speed of American production would determine the date of Hitler's defeat".

(*Mr. Henry Wallace, Vice-President, February 22*).

5. " The Italian soldiers in Libya are writing pages of legendary History".

(*Mussolini, February 23*).

6. " Australians are not counting the cost. If we come out of this shooting match ' broke 'we will be better broke than conquered".

7. "This is the real 'new order'—comradeship so close and united that it marches steadily through the valley of death, so that the British

Empire and civilisation as a whole may survive, and triumph over the foul, evil thing which seeks to destroy the soul of man".

(*Lord Croft, Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War, February 20*).

8. "Our great successes in Africa are no flash in the pan".

(*Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, February 18*).

9. "The people of Madras are writing a splendid page in the history of the Empire".

(*Lord Beaverbrook, February 19*).

10. "We are fighting to-day for those ideas of justice, of individual freedom and tolerance, and of self-Government which are the living principles of the growth and development of the British Empire".

(*Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, February 24*).

11. "Mr. Churchill need have no fear that his final plea will go unanswered".

(*The New York Times, February 10*).

12. "We do not want the B. B. C. to become simply a mouthpiece of the Government".

(*Mr. Duff Cooper, Information Minister, in a debate in the House, February 6*).

13. "Danger hovers over everybody in Germany".

(*General Milch, Inspector-General of the Nazi Luftwaffe, in a broadcast from Bremen, February 7*).

14. "Hit the Germans in Germany—Lord Trenchard's slogan for the R. A. F. in the last war—is still the R. A. F's slogan".

(*Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister, February 25*).

15. "The First job is to win the war".

(*President Roosevelt, February 25*).

Examples of Misleading Statements in Enemy Broadcasts to India and the Near East for the period February 10—16, 1941.

A.—BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH.

Mr. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Churchill's stirring broadcast to Britain and the Empire on February 10 drew some oddly contradictory comments from the Nazi radio. The following day, for instance, Berlin's 12-30 P. M. bulletin said that the Premier's speech "did little to reassure people in Britain"; at 1-15 P. M. it was described as being full of "heart-rending appeals" to Washington; and at 7-30 P. M. Mr. Churchill was said to have indulged in "bombastic and inflated optimism!". All three descriptions could hardly be right.

Dealing with the Premier's reference to aerial warfare, the Berlin news announcer at 12-30 P. M. said that "it must be inferred that the R. A. F. will find it very difficult to reply with anything like the same vigour as the *Luftwaffe*, even in the distant future". In that case, **why did Admiral Raeder on January** 28, warn Germany's dockyard workers that the *Luftwaffe* would not be able to prevent the R. A. F. from causing **"even more serious losses" in future, and why did General Milch on February 1, repeat that warning to the whole German nation, admitting that the Reich had as yet no solution to the problem of British night bombers?**

WILLKIE AND HOPKINS.

The same Nazi announcer was even more unfortunate in his references to recent U. S. visitors to Britain. He said: "If Mr. Churchill had any reason to believe that the verdicts of Mr. Wendell Willkie and Mr. Harry Hopkins concerning Britain's chances would be favourable, no doubt the Prime Minister would have hastened to mention it in his speech. That he did not do so is a most significant indication of the fact that neither Mr. Hopkins nor Mr. Willkie were in actual fact at all confident as to Britain's chances".

This is what Mr. Willkie told U. S. Senators on February 11, after his return from Britain:

"My belief is that Germany cannot successfully invade Britain. If Britain's northern ports can be kept open and her supply lines moving, I feel confident she will survive the shock of the spring and summer campaigns; and if she can stand through the summer, the tide will turn".

And on February 16, landing at New York from the clipper, Mr. Hopkins said :

"I don't think Hitler can lick the British. With the help of this country, there is no question but that England will win the war...... and it is not going to be a stale-mated war."

MALTA'S TURN.

What the Axis would like to happen can often be inferred from what its propagandists say *has* happened. Historic examples of propaganda dictated by wishful thinking, include the destruction last year by the Berlin radio of more British cruisers than the Royal Navy possessed ; as well as assertions in September that London had been "completely destroyed"; and now the same technique is being applied in the case of Malta. Thus, on February 12, the Nazi wireless asserts that "effective air attacks on Malta have deprived that island of its significance as a first-class naval base."

So "effective" have been the attacks on Malta that recently, after nearly 400 Italian or German air raids, the naval dockyard there was still sufficiently in working order to enable all the necessary repairs to be effected to the aircraft-carrier *Illustrious*, so that this great vessel (which the Nazis claimed to have put out of action) was able to proceed to Alexandria under her own power at 23 knots..

In any case, Indian listeners to Axis propaganda *about* Malta may like to know something of Axis propaganda about India *to* Malta. On February 11, Rome's broadcast in Maltese for Malta contained the following piece of information. "The British in India are still treated as prisoners. The quarters where they live have iron bars, and after sundown no one may come in or go out. In India, no European may go out after dark."

CONVOY LOSSES.

For several days the Nazi radio has been ringing bells and making extravagant boasts about a recent attack on a British convoy in the Atlantic—as a result of which, it was claimed, no fewer than 14 vessels were sunk. **It is now revealed that only six ships were sunk, and the names of four British and two Greek vessels which have already reached port safely have been published.**

The British authorities have never attempted to minimize the risks to which allied and neutral vessels are exposed on the high seas, nor do they minimize losses when they occur. German gloatings over attacks on such ships are in themselves a refutation of their own prophecy—categorically uttered by the Berlin radio on August 7, 1940—that the whole of the British mercantile fleet would be destroyed in two months, *i. e.*, well before the end of last year.

FAR FROM HOME.

Meanwhile, British convoys still sail the oceans of the world, while German merchant ships to-day sail only in the Baltic and the Black Seas. **It is established from neutral sources that some 233 German and Italian ships totalling over 1,000,000 tons gross, are sheltering in neutral harbours all over the world—legally free to leave for home, but in fact unable to do so because of the British Navy.** Only one such German ship has reached *home* since September, and at least five have been sunk or scuttled in the attempt.

This is the distribution of some of the most important of the Axis vessels which dare not brave Britain's blockade :—

	German.	Italian
U. S. A.	2	26
Brazil	8	16
Argentine	3	17
Other S. American ports ...	...	...
Spain	31	12
Canary Islands	5	13
Azores	1	...

UNDER THE WEATHER.

The Italian High Command *Communiqué* of February 10, which was broadcast from both Rome and Berlin, said that the British naval formation which bombarded Genoa at dawn that day was "favoured by dense banks of fog". Listeners all over the world have not failed to notice that the weather has consistently been unkind to the Duce.

When Italy entered the war last June, the whole Alpine front was "shrouded in mist", which did not dissipate until after the Armistices, while in September, Marshal Graziani reported that the Italian troops in North Africa were "fighting in the fiery desert, content with one litre of water daily". Two months later the Italian troops in the Balkans were said to be fighting in rain-filled trenches—which prompted Greek Headquarters to remark that—by some freak of climate, the Greek trenches remained dry.

When British warships made a sweep into the Adriatic on December 22, the Italians explained that the British "deliberately chose a day when the weather was bad, so that they should not have the unpleasant surprise of meeting the Italian fleet".

BENGHAZI TAIL PIECE.

Perhaps feeling that the weather excuse had been over-worked, the German wireless on February 11 quoted **Tribuna**, the Rome paper, as saying that the surrender of Benghazi was ordered "so as to save the Italian forces for the coming counter-attack". **In that case, the surrender of Benghazi has been in vain, because the entire remaining Italian forces in Cyrenaica, numbering 15,000 men, surrendered soon after the town fell to the British.**

B.—BROADCASTS IN ASIATIC LANGUAGES.

A GERMAN MILITARY BASE.

Commenting on the recall of Sir Reginald Hoare, Britain's envoy in Rumania, Dr. Goebbels' radio on February 12 quoted a German newspaper as saying that Britain had been compelled to surrender to the new political order. Economic exploitation, and the numerous Nazi-inspired pogroms, have shown the unfortunate people of Rumania what the Germans' much-lauded "New Order" really stands for. But, quite apart from that, the British Government have recalled their Minister not because they were surrendering to the German New Order, but **because the Rumanian puppet Government had acquiesced in Germany's using Rumania as a military base, in furtherance of the Nazi plans for prosecuting the war.**

NAZI INTERPRETATION OF AMERICAN OPINION.

The Nazis, in their Hindustani broadcast of February 13, quoted a German newspaper as saying that the political developments and opinions expressed in the U. S. A. testify to the Americans' belief that England will be defeated. The most important recent political development in the U. S. A. is that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved the Lease and Lend Bill, which is an unmistakeable evidence of the U. S. A.'s determination to render speedy help to Britain.

INDIAN WORKMEN IN BRITAIN.

Referring to the departure of the first batch of the Indian trainees under the Bevin scheme, the Nazi radio told us on February 13 that the British Ministers wanted to get more work out of these Indian labourers than they could get out of their own workers, and to pay them a smaller wage. In point of fact, however, these workmen will work in British factories **under exactly the same conditions as British workmen, as regards both hours of work and wages.**

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

OF THE

Pudukkottai State War Information Bureau.

1941— **LECTURE XXXIII.—(*Revised*).**

March ... 1, Saturday ...	Town Hall	...	6.30 p. m.
2, Sunday ...	Kiranur	...	9.30 a. m.
	Nanjur	...	9.45 a. m.
	Tiruvappur	...	5.00 p. m.
3, Monday ...	College (B) Tamil	...	10.25 a. m.
	Rani's School	...	10.25 a. m.
	Sembattoor	...	5.00 p. m.
	Odayalippatti	...	5.45 p. m.
4, Tuesday ...	Viralimalai	...	5.30 p. m.
5, Wednesday.	Panayappatti	...	5.00 p. m.
	Rangiam	...	5.30 p. m.
6, Thursday ...	Teachers' Association, Pudukkottai.		3.30 p. m.
7, Friday ...	C. S. M. School	...	10.00 a. m.

LECTURE XXXIV.

March ... 8, Saturday ...	Town Hall	...	6.30 p. m.
9, Sunday ...	Vayalogam	...	9.30 a. m.
	Kudumiamalai	...	9.45 a. m.
	Tirugokarnam	...	5.30 p. m.
10, Monday ...	College (B) Tamil	...	10.25 a. m.
	Rani's School	...	10.25 a. m.
	Tirumayyam	...	5.30 p. m.
	Konapet	...	6.00 p. m.
11, Tuesday ...	Nachandupatti	...	5.30 p. m.
	Virachilai	...	6.00 p. m.
12, Wednesday.	Puduppatti (Ponnamaravathi).		5.30 p. m.
	Vendampatti	...	6.00 p. m.
14, Friday ...	C. S. M. School	...	10.00 a. m.

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